

JAN 2001

Taylor Cox
Editor

NOXIOUS NEWS

This newsletter is published quarterly by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged.



UpFront With MIKE BOTTOMS

Boise County Weed Superintendent

Upper Payette and Boise Basin Cooperative Weed Management Areas 2000 Weed Free Forage Exchange

A weed free forage information and hay exchange was conducted for hunters at the Highway 55 weigh station in Horseshoe Bend and at the Idaho City Ranger Station on October 13-14. Another was conducted at Sweet on October 23-24. This was a coordinated effort between the Upper Payette and Boise Basin Cooperative Weed Management Areas targeting hunters headed into Idaho backcountry with livestock. Personnel from Boise and Gem Counties, Idaho Fish and Game, Forest Service and Outriders 4H Club staffed the sites. They passed out information on the Idaho Weed Free Forage Law and offered a free exchange of certified for uncertified hay. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture was a major contributor to the forage exchange through cost sharing and rental of lighted electronic reader boards placed on Highways 21 and 55 during the events. Permission to place the signs on the highway right-of-ways was obtained from the Idaho Department of Transportation. News of the events was carried on KBOI radio and in the Capital Press. While only approximately four tons of hay were exchanged, there were many inquiries about what was going on, with great positive feedback.

While sitting at the sites and watching traffic, it was noticed that for every horse trailer headed to the mountains, there were 4 or 5 other rigs with ATV's. This large number of off-road vehicles represents a significant potential for the spread of weeds. We recognize the risk of spreading noxious weed seeds by moving livestock and taking them in the backcountry, but may be missing the role that motorcycles and 4-wheelers play. Seeds and other plant parts are easily carried in belly pans, coils of winch cables, or tire treads, and can be picked up or deposited anywhere along the trail. An ATV may be ridden in Owyhee County one weekend and Boise County the next, giving rise to concerns over their use.

We are working with horsemen to reduce the potential of livestock spreading weeds, but we need to extend information and assistance to off-road vehicle users. By monitoring trails used by ATV's for new weed infestations and encouraging people to wash down their machines before taking them to new areas, we can minimize the potential for scattering weeds throughout Idaho.



Cost Share Update

Taylor Cox

Thanks to all of you who attended the cost share meetings which were presented across the state last October. We received some good recommendations, and have incorporated many of them into the new cost share request process. Meetings were held in Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, and Boise. The new cost share request forms were sent out the first of December, along with other information about the cost share policy, fiscal audits and performance reviews, and standard costs. Note the following:

---Please throw away all the old forms. The new forms and other cost share information can be found on the ISDA website (www.agri.state.id.us), or we can send them to you. Make copies if you want.

---The ISDA cost share policy is now updated. Please become familiar with it. It's also on the web site.

--Don't forget that Cost Share Requests must be signed by your County Commissioner!

--Many of the counties and CWMAs are sending drafts of their strategic plans to ISDA for review, and we appreciate your work. These drafts will satisfy the requirement that you have a strategic plan before receiving any cost share disbursements. Because of the upcoming workload of processing the 2001 cost share requests, ISDA staff will more thoroughly review these plans later in the year. Remember, your strategic plans do not need to be perfect the first time. Planning is a dynamic process, and we all expect to make improvements to both the process and the documents as time goes on. I suggest that you use a binder and design your document so that it can easily be modified.

(More comments about the cost share process on page 5)

Potential Pests To Idaho

(Excerpts of an article by Glen Secrist in the Jan/Feb 2001 "Taproots", Idaho Nursery Association newsletter)

In August, an associate here at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) directed my attention to an article on the worldwide web from the August 4th edition of the Canadian daily newspaper, the Ottawa Citizen. A story entitled "Deadly Lily Threatens Wetlands" featured a lily-like plant known as "frog-bit" (*Hydrocharis morsusrae*) which had escaped from a Canadian Experimental Farm. Brought to Canada from Switzerland in 1932 for use as an ornamental addition to ponds in the Farm's arboretum, it soon escaped and is now becoming a major problem in Lake Erie and surrounding lakes in Quebec and Ontario.

A former official of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Gerry Lee, explained that frog-bit is taking over ponds and lakes, strangling other plants and killing fish. "It is a plant that is threatening to become as devastating, perhaps more devastating than loosestrife. It is really spreading and has become particularly noticeable in the last five, six years," he said.

This might have been the end of the story except that I contacted other Idaho weed management specialists to alert them to the potential risks from this plant (there are many similarities to Quebec's climate with our own, particularly in North Idaho). Imagine my surprise when three-days later, Dr. Bob Callahan, Retired University of Idaho Extension Weed Specialist informed me that frog-bit was being sold at a local store.

This fall, Eurasian water milfoil was discovered in Payette Lake near McCall and local officials are scrambling to come up with a plan of attack for next summer. Although not purposefully introduced to the U.S and new to waters south of the Salmon River, this aquatic pest is becoming a major nuisance and resource robber of lakes and rivers in Northern Idaho and surrounding states. Our native milfoils can be confused with this invader and milfoils are used in the aquarium trade. Experience tells us that eradication or even control will be long, difficult, and expensive. We simply cannot afford to bring potential pests to Idaho, even innocently, when there is a strong possibility that they can escape and establish.

(continued, top of page 3)

Potential Pests (continued from page 2)

There are at least three plants on the Idaho Noxious Weed List, which occasionally show up in nurseries and retail outlets: purple loosestrife, yellow toadflax, and scotchbroom. The law regarding species on the noxious weed list is clear: they cannot be legally sold in Idaho. I believe that our greater concern however is importing into the state other non-native species such as frog-bit, which are known in another region or ecosystem of the U.S. but new to Idaho or the West.

Our greatest ally is *INFORMATION*, and information is more readily accessible to more people than ever before. There is wealth of information about most potential ornamental and landscape plants including favored habitats and invasive characteristics. To better fulfill our responsibilities for controlling weeds, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is anxious to strengthen its working relationship with Idaho's horticulture industry in general and with the Idaho Nursery Association specifically. With factual information and good communication, many of these potential plant pests can be "headed off at the pass" and never become another weed.

Mapping Update

by Danielle Bruno



Winter is here again! This year it looks like it just might be cold enough to kill some of the noxious weed seedlings. As you are trapped inside your office on these blustery days, take the time to update your weed location maps with the information from last field season.

Winter is also a great time to practice using your GPS units. Go to your local park and practice mapping weed locations. Call every park bench spotted knapweed and the pine trees scotch thistle! More and more counties are obtaining GPS technologies. 26 of 42 county weed superintendents have access to GPS units! If I am unavailable, ask your neighboring weed superintendent how they are solving a GPS problem. Networking is a great way to share information and solve problems. Here is a list of counties and the GPS units they are using.

ADA	Trimble GeoExplorer 3	GEM	Trimble GeoExplorer 2
ADAMS	Garmin	GOODING	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
BANNOCK	Top Con Turbo G-1	IDAHO	
BEAR LAKE	Red Hen 200	JEFFERSON	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
BENEWAH		JEROME	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
BINGHAM	Trimble GeoExplorer 2, 3	KOOTENAI	
BLAINE	Trimble GeoExplorer 3	LATAH	
BOISE	Trimble GeoExplorer 3	LEMHI	
BONNER		LEWIS	
BONNEVILLE	Trimble GeoExplorer 3	LINCOLN	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
BOUNDARY		MADISON	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
BUTTE	Trimble Scout	MINIDOKA	
CAMAS		NEZ PERCE	
CANYON		ONEIDA	Tripod Data Solutions
CARIBOU	Red Hen 200	OWYHEE	Garmin
CASSIA		PAYETTE	Trimble GeoExplorer 2
CLARK	Trimble GeoExplorer 2	POWER	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
CLEARWATER	Trimble GeoExplorer 3	SHOSHONE	
CUSTER		TETON	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
ELMORE		TWIN FALLS	Trimble GeoExplorer 3
FRANKLIN	Trimble GeoExplorer 2	VALLEY	Trimble GeoExplorer 2
FREMONT	Trimble GeoExplorer 2	WASHINGTON	Trimble GeoExplorer 2

BIOographies of our new weed CONTROL AGENTS



TIMOTHY S. PRATHER is an assistant professor and extension specialist at the University of Idaho, and is based on campus in Moscow. He works as a weed ecologist of range, forest and aquatic habitats (80% extension and 20% research). Tim's approach is to integrate control methods into the management and use goals for an area. He is interested in plant competition, grazing, biological control and chemical control.

Tim is a native of the tall grass prairie in central Illinois, venturing into his dad's cornfield as soon as he could crawl (his frantically searching mother was not amused). He attended the University of Idaho, receiving a B.S. in Range Science, and later an M.S. in plant science (competition between grasses and yellow starthistle). He also ran the weed control program in pulse crops for his major professor, Dr. Robert Callihan. His Ph.D. involved plant competition and biological control of rush skeletonweed.

Tim accepted a position with University of California in 1992 and worked as an IPM Weed Ecologist with the Statewide IPM Project based out of UC Davis. His focus was on using the biology and ecology of weeds to design control programs that were economical and effective.

Tim is married and has two sons. He is a rabid (correction avid) fly fisherman and his favorite river is the upper St. Joe. If you think you have a better fishing area don't hesitate to take Tim out and educate him.

MARK SCHWARTZLAENDER is an assistant professor and extension specialist at the University of Idaho, and is based on campus in Moscow. He works as an entomologist on weed-insect interactions in range and wildlands (80% research and 20% extension). Mark is interested in the development of new biocontrol agents, and the implementation and evaluation of existing biological control programs.

Mark grew up in Northern Germany at the Baltic Sea coast, and therefore will have to learn a lot about Idaho in general and rangelands in particular (sorry for that folks, but there is simply no rangeland in Germany). He attended the University in Kiel in northern Germany, where he received his M.S. in Entomology (ecology of insect biocontrol agents for houndstongue). He continued his work on foreign exploration for biological control agents for houndstongue at the CABI Bioscience Centre in Delemont, Switzerland. His Ph.D. thesis involved studies on the importance of below-ground herbivory for the biological control of houndstongue. In 1997, the folks at CABI Bioscience offered him a position as Research Scientist on the Biological Control of Weeds program (so at least he got to know areas with a lot of mountains). He continued to work on houndstongue and started foreign exploration research for common reed.

Mark is single and likes aquatic sports, particularly windsurfing, which he thought he would not be able to practice in Idaho. Meanwhile, he was taught better.

BRENDA WATERS is very excited to be a new member of the ISDA Noxious Weed Program. She is a native Idahoan and a certified chef. She completed a B.S. in Biology at Boise State University in 1995.

In the fall of 1995, Brenda worked with Dr. Dale Wilson in the Seed Physiology Program at the U of I Parma Research and Extension Center. She then teamed up with Dr. Gary Lee, when he began the Weed Science Program at Parma in 1996. Brenda has extensive experience in cropland weed control, including rangeland vegetation management. She has taught portions of and coordinated the Weed control course with Dr. Don Morishita at Parma. Due to the untimely death of Dr. Lee, Brenda was in charge of the Weed Control Program at Parma for the past 18 months.

In December of 2000, Brenda successfully defended her MS thesis from the University of Idaho-- "Hand-labor Free Yellow Nutsedge Control in Dry Bulb Onion and Integrated Weed Control in Dry Beans." She began working for the Idaho State Department of Agriculture in the Noxious Weed Program on December 11, 2000. Brenda is pleased to be part of a rapidly changing and successful team and is looking forward meeting each of you.



A Few Words About the New Cost Share Request Forms

Taylor Cox

By now, many of you will have received ISDA's new Cost Share Request Forms. Since then, I have attended a couple of CWMA meetings, and talked to several individuals about project planning and completing the forms correctly. While there seemed to be little confusion or concern about the forms or the concept, I have made a couple of improvements (and will continue to do so over time) and gained some additional insight that may be helpful. Allow me to share my thoughts:

1) The concept of the new form is based on appropriate planning for individual projects (Part C of the form). In this case, a project is defined as an action with a single IPM category--to spray a field, to reseed an area, to develop educational materials, to map a valley. The reason for the single IPM category is to help us track and evaluate the kinds of weed control activities being carried out throughout the state. Thus, there would be many Part C's, which are all summarized on Part A.

Some of you that I have discussed this with would prefer to define a project as an undertaking with an overall objective for an area, consisting of one or more activities (IPM categories). This concept actually makes a lot of sense, and we may modify the forms in the future to reflect that definition, but for now, please consider a project as involving a single IPM category. If two or more projects are related, you can tie them in with the project name on the top of the Part C planning form (ex.: "Lost Canyon--Spraying" would be one Part C, and "Lost Canyon--reseeding would be another Part C).

2) To save all of the hardworking souls out there a lot of time, I have reproduced the Cost Share Request form in a Microsoft Excel workbook. You should be able to download it from the Department's website (www.agri.state.id.us), or I would be happy to e-mail the file to you. The workbook consists of Part A, Part B, and twenty Part C's (labeled 1-20 on the worksheet tabs at the bottom of the screen). The totals of the "Planning Table for Costs and Contributions" of each Part C project planning form are automatically calculated. The sums of all the Part C estimates are automatically entered in Item 5, Summary of all Costs and Contributions (table on the lower half of Part A). However, you can use as few or as many of the part C project forms as you like--just leave the rest blank. If you need to add more Part C forms, you must change the formulas on Part A, but I can help if needed.

3) Whatever version you use, I advise you to **save the file and work off a duplicate**, so you will always have a fresh copy. Of course, because I am a nice guy, you know I would send another one to you if necessary.

4) To make the sums carry forward properly to Part A, on the Excel spreadsheet version I standardized the list of project participants: Landowners, County, USFS, BLM, Other State (besides ISDA), Other Federal, and Other. For the latter three categories, the specific participants can be listed in the narrative. I suggest that this list also be used for the document version of the form, too.

5) ISDA's "Standard Values for In-Kind Contributions" was distributed with the cost share request forms. Please use these values for situations where project participants contribute labor or the use of equipment, rather than making monetary contributions. If values are already established for your locality that are significantly different than those presented by ISDA, let me know.

We would all like the system to work as well as possible, and to make improvements where needed. If I can be of any help in the process, please contact me. Suggestions and comments are welcome.



Good News From Washington County

by Bonnie Davis, County Weed Superintendent

Washington County is on the fast track to have two newly formed Cooperative Weed Management Areas recognized by the ISDA. The Board of County Commissioners appointed a Weed Advisory Board in early December. This is a group of landowners throughout the county that have a real interest in the control of invasive species. In addition to the private landowners, agency representatives from BLM, Forest Service, Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, Idaho Dept. of Lands, Idaho Transportation Dept., Forest Service, extension agents, soil conservation representatives etc. are giving their support to this group effort. This group has been meeting every two weeks in order to meet the January 31st deadline for cost share requests. Annual Operating Plans have already been adopted and projects are being prioritized. NO task is too large for this group. This board has representatives that own property in one of the three CWMA's (Lower Payette, Snake River Breaks and Lower Weiser River). The Snake River Breaks CWMA has been operating informally for the past few years and the Lower Weiser River CWMA is a rebirth of a previous endeavor. I know only good things are ahead for this group of folks. At this time I wish to express my appreciation to them for their commitment to this cause.

County Commissioner Dave Springer has been instrumental in the achievements that this group of citizens have realized to date. Dave will be leaving the board in January. He has been a real asset to this department and I would like to take the opportunity at this time to thank him for his constant support in the past year. Many of you may not know, but Dave accompanied our department to Adams County when weed warriors waged war on the Med Sage this past June! Few commissioners have spent two days in the field spraying on an ATV as Dave did. Commissioner Springer will be truly missed.

A Few Interesting Web Sites:

<http://mac1.pn.usbr.gov/agrimet/webarcread.html> = AgriMet Historical Archive
Weather Data Access

<http://id.nrcs.usda.gov/> = NRCS digital soil surveys

<http://www.geographynetwork.com/> = National Geographic Geography Network

<http://info.er.usgs.gov/research/gis/title.html> = USGS GIS tutorial

<http://www.tec.army.mil/services/utm2geo.html> = UTM to Latitude/Longitude (Geographic Coordinate) Converter



National Pesticide Communications Network
Presents -

**“Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings”,
5th Edition (1999).**

**Edited by J. Routt Reigart, M.D. and
James R. Roberts, M.D., MPH**

<http://ace.ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/rmpp.htm>

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Northern Idaho

Jan 24	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
Jan 31	106 Dalton Ave., U of I Co-op Extension	Coeur d'Alene
Feb 14	4425 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint
Feb 22	6447 Kootenai St, Courthouse Annex	Bonnerr's Ferry
Mar 13	2200 Michigan St. U of I Cooperative Ext	Orofino
Mar 14	1225 Idaho St, Brammer Building	Lewiston
Mar 20	510 Oak St., Lewis Co. Courthouse	Nezperce
Mar 21	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
Mar 27	701 College Ave., Benewah Co. Courthouse	St. Maries
Mar 28	106 Dalton Ave., U of I Co-op Extension	Coeur d'Alene

Eastern Idaho

Jan 10	310 N 2nd East, Business Development Ctr	Rexburg
Feb 7	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville County Ext Office	Idaho Falls
Feb 21	132 S Shilling, Bingham County Ext Office	Blackfoot
Mar 14	310 N 2nd East, Business Development Ctr	Rexburg
Mar 28	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville County Ext Office	Idaho Falls
Apr 4	204 Main St., Salmon Public Library	Salmon
Apr 11	132 S Shilling, Bingham County Ext Office	Blackfoot

Southcentral Idaho

Jan 10	CSI Desert Building, Room #113	Twin Falls
Jan 31	McGregor Cntr, Minidoka Frgrnds 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Feb 7	CSI Taylor Building, Room #277	Twin Falls
Feb 21	McGregor Cntr, Minidoka Frgrnds 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Mar 14	CSI Taylor Building, Room #277	Twin Falls
Mar 21	McGregor Cntr, Minidoka Frgrnds 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
Apr 4	CSI Taylor Building, Room #277	Twin Falls
Apr 5	Blaine Co. Courthouse	Hailey

Southeastern Idaho

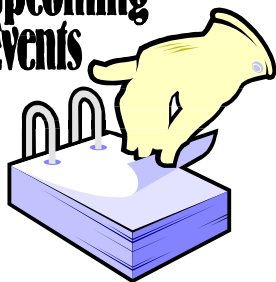
Jan 24	30 N. 100 W, Oneida County Ext Office	Malad
Jan 31	130 N. 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office	Pocatello
Feb 14	53 E. 1st S, Caribou County Ext Office	Soda Springs
Mar 1	130 N 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office	Pocatello
Mar 14	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
Mar 22	130 N 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office	Pocatello
Apr 4	30 N. 100 W, Oneida County Ext Office	Malad

Southwestern Idaho

Jan 17	501 Main St, County Ext Office	Caldwell
Jan 31	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd	Boise
Feb 7	Farm Bureau Office	Grangeville
Feb 14	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd	Boise
Feb 21	150 S. 4th East County Ext. Office	Mt. Home
Mar 14	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd	Boise
Mar 21	16th S. 9th, County Ext. Office	Payette
Mar 28	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd	Boise
Apr 4	501 Main St, County Ext Office	Caldwell
Apr 11	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd	Boise



Upcoming Events



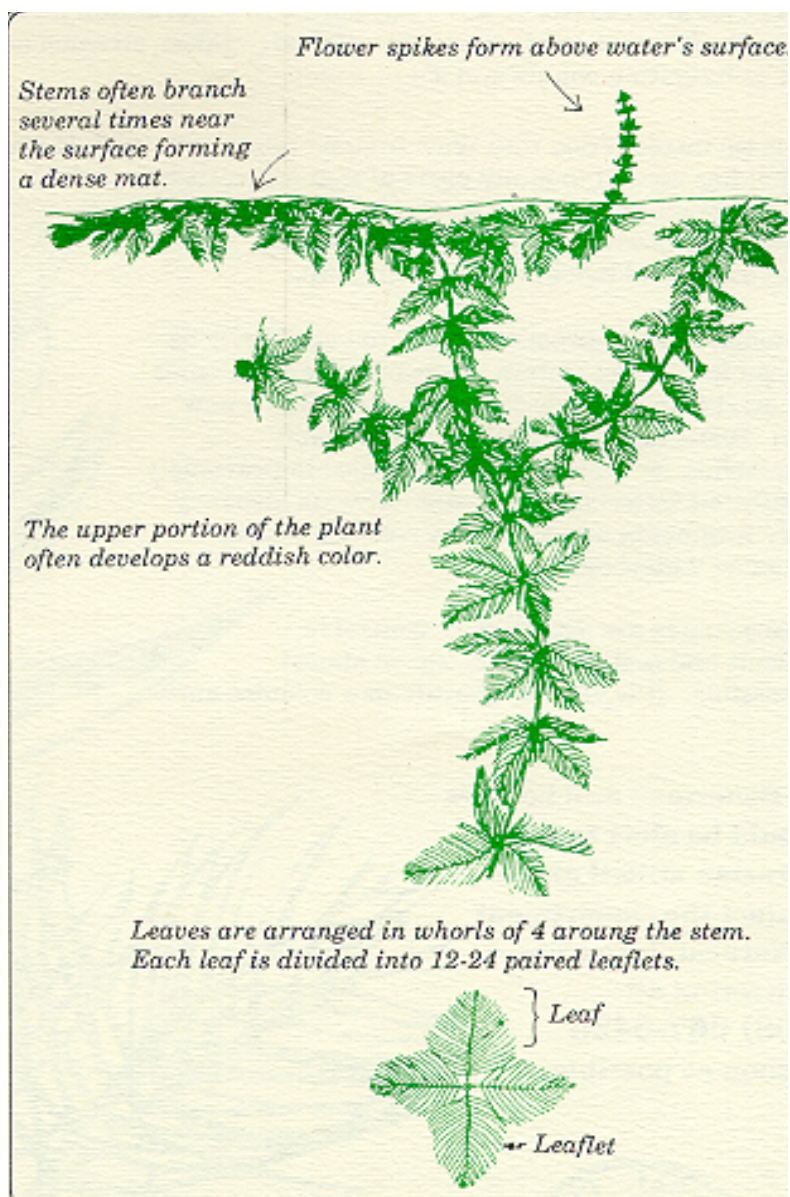
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| January | 17-19 | Idaho Horticulture and Trade Show, Boise ID |
| February | 6- 8 | Idaho Weed Conference, Nampa ID |
| February | 13-14 | 2001 Idaho Rare Plant Conference, Boise ID |
| March | 13-15 | Western Society of Weed Science, Coeur d'Alene ID |
| March | 16-17 | Knapweed Symposium, Coeur d'Alene ID |

Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) Added To Noxious Weed List

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Rules (IDAPA 02.06.22) were recently modified to include Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) on the noxious weed list. The rule change was reviewed by the Senate and House Subcommittee for review of administrative rules with no objections. The Department does not anticipate any problems when the rule change comes before the state legislature for approval the first of the new year.

Eurasian Water Milfoil is a native of Europe, Asia, and North Africa. It is found in many parts of the United States, and spreads from waterbody to waterbody mainly by boating activity. This invasive weed forms dense canopies that shade out native vegetation, interferes with recreational activities, and clogs intakes. It also affects water pH, temperature, and nutrient composition.

EWM was discovered in several lakes in northern Idaho, where an intensive control program is underway. Doug Freeland serves as the milfoil coordinator in Kootenai County, and has been helping other counties where EWM has been found. Most recently, EWM was found in Big Payette Lake near McCall. The Upper Payette CWMA (Mike Bottoms, chair) is preparing a plan to control the invasion and monitor nearby water bodies.



Noxious Weed Quick Reference Treatment Table

Taylor Cox

Below is the fourth noxious weed quick reference treatment tables. Please feel free to make corrections or recommendations to our tables (don't forget to tell us about them). When completed, all five tables will be available to those who request them.



IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 4

	Rush skeleton- weed	Russian knapweed	Scotch broom	Scotch thistle	Silverleaf nightshade	Skeletonleaf bursage	Spotted knapweed
Cut/mow	Ineffective	ineffective	Effective	Can be effective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Varying results, some control possible
Hand pull, grubbing	Small infestations, 2-3 times per year for 6-10 years	New or small infestations, moist areas	Ineffective	Effective	?	Ineffective	New or small infestations, moist areas
Burn	?	ineffective	?	?	?	?	Weed can actually increase
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	Picloram, 2,4-D, clopyralid	Picloram, 2,4-D, clopyralid, glyphosate	Triclopyr, glyphosate, 2,4-D	2,4-D, dicamba, picloram, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, clopyralid	Glyphosate, picloram, imazapyr	2,4-D, picloram	2,4-D, Picloram, clopyralid, dicamba
Biocontrol	Good to excellent	Limited success	Limited success	Very limited	None	None	Many species, Fair to excellent
Reseeding	Competitive legumes can reduce infestations	Can be effective with chemical control	?	Can be effective	Reseed with dense canopy-forming plants	?	Can be effective with chemical control
Grazing	Continuous grazing can reduce/prevent rosettes/seed	?	?	Ineffective	?	?	Long-term, intense grazing may provide control
Cultivate, disk, till	Ineffective	Effective if done often over two+ years	Effective in fields	Effective if applicable	Must be frequent and thorough	Spreads root fragments	Requires repeat treatments

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

Other News



Just An Observation:

At one of the hotels where we held our cost share meetings last October, we noticed an intriguing message on the marquee out front (picture on the left). We invite anyone to share with us your interpretation of the hidden meaning found therein!

New Aquatic Plant Mapping System

ReMetrix is please to announce the deployment of a new aquatic plant mapping technology. This system combines GPS with hydro-acoustic technology to accurately map plant biomass, bottom substrate or habitat and a number of other conditions. This system can be used to classify submersed aquatic plant communities (freshwater and marine systems) and perform change detection over time to note the response to environmental conditions. It can be used to monitor aquatic plant management operations and the response or change in a treatment area. For more information contact Terry McNabb or Doug Henderson at ReMetrix, 317-580-8035.

Web Course Teaches Geographic Data Concepts

A new course on ESRI's Virtual Campus will help beginning GIS users and customers of GIS service providers understand the unique properties of geographic data. The course, titled *Understanding Geographic Data*, provides a concise but comprehensive survey of the technologies and professions that are involved in producing geographic data. Students learn to find and acquire geographic data via the internet from several institutions. They use ESRI's ArcExplorer software and other public domain data viewing applications to visualize the data they study. The free introductory module "What is Geographic Data?" is available now, and the balance of the course will be online early 2001. The course can be purchased online at campus.esri.com for \$100.

Dr. Tim Prather: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208)885-9246; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: tprather@uidaho.edu

Dr. Mark Schwartzlaender: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208) 885-9319 ; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: markschw@uidaho.edu

Glen Secrist, State Noxious Weed Coordinator	(208) 332-8536	gsecrist@agri.state.id.us
Taylor Cox, Range Management Specialist	(208) 332-8564	tc Cox@agri.state.id.us
Ken Crane, Range Management Specialist	(208) 332-8566	kcrane@agri.state.id.us
Danielle Bruno, GIS/Database Coordinator	(208) 332-8529	dbruno@agri.state.id.us
Brenda Waters, Ag Program Specialist	(208)332-8667	bwaters@agri.state.id.us

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P.O. Box 790
Boise, Idaho 83701
Phone: 208-332-8500
Fax: 208-334-4062



A Job Well Done !

During the Cost Share Meetings last October, fifteen individuals were presented awards by Glen Secrist of ISDA, to recognize their special contributions to weed management in Idaho. Congratulations and many thanks to all of you. (NOTE: Some of the photos didn't come out. Sorry.)



CARL REY, Chairman, Camas Creek CWMA

For innovation, leadership and vision in establishing the Camas Creek Cooperative Weed Management Area and for service to the people of Camas County

MIKE WINSTON, Shelley High School
For exceptional contribution to building a statewide noxious weed mapping program by involving Idaho's youth in the Effective Solutions Program: SEE IT...SAY IT...DO IT!



STEVE SPAFFORD, USFS, Emmett Ranger District

In recognition and appreciation for your dedication and sustained efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Upper Payette Cooperative Weed Management Area in stopping the spread of destructive weeds

BECKY SNORGRASS, Adams County Weed Superintendent
In recognition and appreciation of your efforts to raise public awareness about the resource damage caused by invasive weeds and for leadership in the effort to eradicate new invaders in Adams County



LARRY MICKELSEN, USFS, Soda Springs Ranger District
for leadership and dedication to the establishment of the Highlands Cooperative Weed Management Area and for commitment to applying on-the-ground weed management practices

KEITH TWEEDIE, Clark County Weed Superintendent
For dedication and leadership in establishing the Continental Divide Cooperative Weed Management Area and for building an integrated weed management program



CONTINUED, NEXT PAGE

CARL CRABTREE, Idaho County Weed Superintendent

In recognition and appreciation of your dedicated leadership and years of service to Idaho in building an effective weed management program and in implementing the Idaho Strategic Plan

**JERRY HOBSON, Bannock County Weed Superintendent**

For outstanding leadership and service to the Utah and Idaho Cooperative Weed Management Area and for building an effective public outreach program

**SANDY DANIEL, Kootenai County Weed Superintendent**

In recognition and appreciation of your sustained leadership of the Panhandle Cooperative Weed Management Area and for your dedication in working to stop the spread of destructive weeds in North Idaho

**LEONARD LAKE, USFS, Nez Perce National Forest**

In recognition and appreciation of your sustained commitment and leadership on developing an effective on-the-ground weed management program in the Salmon River Cooperative Weed Management Area

**STEVE SMART, Coordinator, High Country RC&D, NRCS**

For sustained leadership and exceptional service to the Upper Snake Cooperative Weed Management Area and for the application of an effective integrated weed management program

NO PICTURES AVAILABLE:

DAVE SPRINGER, WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER---In recognition of your dedicated service and leadership toward improving cooperation in the management of invasive weeds in Washington County

CHAD CHENEY, Butte County Weed Superintendent---For innovation and leadership in applying an effective biological management program to check the spread of invasive weeds in Butte County

GORDON EDWARDS, Cassia County Weed Superintendent---For dedication, commitment, and leadership in building the Idaho Noxious Weed Management Program and for exceptional efforts in involving local landowners

WARREN RIRIE, USFS, Boise National Forest---In recognition and appreciation of your leadership and commitment in building a more effective statewide noxious weed management program and for setting the standard for working cooperatively